**Sudan Timeline**

Pre-1821 tribal communities without any formal government.

1821-85 "Turkiyya" – Egyptian rule establishes formal structures; focus in the north for trade.

1839 South “opened” for slave trade; beginning of repressive rule by the North and the Madhist rulers.

1881-85 Mohamed Ahmed fights for freedom from Egyptian oppressors.

1897 Fashoda Incident—Britain and France almost engage in conflict over southern Sudan; resolved peacefully.

1881 British occupation.

1899 British establish “Condominium Agreement” with Egypt
- End slave trade
- Separate administration of North and South: Arabism and Islam encouraged in the north; African indigenous development and Christian missionaries encouraged in the South; interaction discouraged.

1920 Southern Policy-official separate administration undertaken to protect the South from the north.

1922 Passports and Permits Ordonnance restricts travel between North and South.

1925 Trade policy restricts commerce between North and South.

1928 Language policy recognizes English and several traditional languages in the south.

1943 Northern Sudan Advisory Council formed to prepare for self-government.

1947 Reversal of the Southern policy as North vies for independence.

1948 Formation of a joint N/S legislative assembly (only 13 chosen representatives from the south).

1952 Northern Umma party negotiates self-determination with the British; no consultation with the South.

1953 Anglo-Egyptian Agreement providing for withdrawal from the Sudan

**Civil War (Part I) – Anyanya fighters**

Aug 1955 Equatoria Corps (south) mutiny against the transfer of southern soldiers to the north under northern command; form the core of the Anyanya separatist movement and marks the beginning of the war.

1 Jan. 1956 Khalil of north declares an independent republic.

Nov. 1958 Military coup overthrows Khalil government and installs Abboud to power
- aggressive policies of Arabization and islamization with authoritarian rule

1960s Increasing resistance in the south to repressive policies and increasing violence.

1962 founding of the SANU by exiled southern guerillas and their political wing with the Southern Front.

1964 -popular uprising in the north restores civilian rule
- Round Table Conference recommendations for autonomy ignored

1967 NUP and PDP unite to form the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) 500,000 dead in civil war.

1971 Sudanese Communist Party failed coup against Nimeiri
- establishment of new “Socialist Democratic Constitution”
- formation of the Southern Sudan Liberation movement (SSLM)

**Addis Ababa Peace**

1972 Addis Ababa Agreement between the SSLM and GOS providing for 3 provinces in the south, political autonomy, military power-sharing and recognition of English in education and administration.

1974 secular constitution recognizes the principles of Addis Ababa

1974-76 series of attempted coups and formation of National Front in opposition to the secularization of governmental policies

1977 Nimeiri adopts National Reconciliation under National Front pressure: Southern autonomy, growing opposition in South.

1978 Chevron decision to build the plant in the north leads to considerable protests, and riots in the south

1981 suspension of Southern assembly

**Civil War (Part II)**

1983 Nimeiri unilaterally abrogates Addis-Ababa: re-division of the south, disbands Regional Administration, sends southern troops to the north, adopts religious-based criminal code (September Laws).
- formation of Sudanese liberation Movement (SPLM) under John Garang and associated military wing (SPLA) calling for a new secular, democratic and pluralistic Sudan
- 1983-91 SPLM/A fights Anyanya II separatist movements in the south
- beginning of blockade of the Nuba Mountains by GOS (still in effect)

1984 Jonglei canal construction abandoned due to SPLA attacks

1985 Nimeiri regime toppled by intifadah following drought, repression, pressure from the south
- formation of the National Islamic Front (NIF) to replace Nimeiri

1986 “elections” (only half of South gets to vote) brings National Alliance, a less fundamentalist Islamic group, to power.
- Koka Dam Agreement between National Alliance and SPLM/A establishing peace in theory, though rejected by NIF and DUP
- Dhaein Massacre in which 3000 Southern Sudanese are killed by GOS forces
- raids on the Dinka of the Nuba Mountains and in Bahr El Ghazal begin
1988 continued uprisings and violence amidst weak coalition government, suspension from the IMF, debt of $12 billion, heavy rains and floods,
-creation of coalition between the DUP and SPLAM with the November Accords in response to increasing authoritarianism: agree to freeze Sharia, impose a cease-fire and hold a constitutional conference
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-massive famine in which 250,000 die

June 30 General Omar Hassan Ahmed al Bashir overthrows the government in a military coup in the name of “Revolution for National Salvation” in conjunction with the NIF
-2 million flee in the south; 0.5 million IDPs; 0.5 million refugees (primarily in Pakistan, Iran).

1989-91 consolidation of the new regime and relative peace, though human rights abuses and repression continue
1991 massive population displacement with SPLM split (SPLM-Main under Garang and SPLM- Nasir under Machar and Akol) and forced return of refugees from Ethiopia

May-June 1992 failure of Abuja Peace Conference when SPLA regroups with agreement to pursue self-determination.
1993 intermittent cease-fires; GOS gains area up to Ugandan border series of unsuccessful peace talks led by the international Group against Drought and for Development (IGADD) sets a Declaration of Principles providing for either regional autonomy or secular central system; SPLA accepts; GOS refuses
1994 Asmara Declaration temporarily realigns parties with a common declaration by the SPLA, DUP and UMMA to recognize the South’s right to self-determination
June 1995 National Democratic Alliance (NDA) formed at Asmara unites GOS, forming an alliance against the SPLM
1997 Khartoum Peace Accord between GOS and Albright meets with SPLA/M
-GOS signs mine ban treaty

1998 2.4 million at risk of famine with blocking of food aid from the Upper Nile and significant displacement from violence and floods (>70,000)
-SPLA and GOS sign limited ceasefire
-cruise missile attacks by US on Khartoum in connection with terrorist bases and Bin Laden

Oct-Dec 1998 food aid gradually resumes with a ceasefire in the south
-2 million dead in 15yrs; 70,000 in 1998 alone
1999 Sudan begins to export oil.
Jan 1999 SPLA/GOS ceasefire renewed
-continued local violence (108 killed in clashes in south)
Feb 1999 more than 10,000 refugees flee to Chad from west Darfur area within several days amidst renewed conflict
March 1999 4 ICRC Sudanese killed in SPLA attacks
April 1999 GOS postpones planned talks in Kenya citing death of ICRC workers
Sept 2000 Governor of Khartoum issues decree barring women from working in public places.
Dec 2000 Bashir re-elected for another five years in elections boycotted by main opposition parties.
Feb 2001 Islamist leader Hassen al-Turbai arrested a day after his party, the Popular National Congress, signed a memorandum of understanding with the southern rebel Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA)
March 2001 Hunger and famine in Sudan affects 3 million people.
April 2001 SPLA rebels threaten to attack international oil workers brought in to help exploit vast new oil reserves.
April-May 2001 Police continue arrests of members of Turabi’s popular National Congress party (PNC).
25 May 2001 Police use tear gas to disperse thousands of demonstrators at the funeral of Ali Ahmed El-Bashir from opposition Islamist Popular National Congress party, who died from wounds sustained while being arrested.
June 2001 Failure of Nairobi peace talks attended by President al-Bashir and rebel leader John Garang.
August 2001 The Nile river floods leaving thousands homeless in Sudan.
Sept 2001 UN lifts sanctions against Sudan.
Oct 2001 Following the New York terror attacks, USA puts new sanctions on Sudan due to accusations of Sudan’s involvement with International terrorism.
Dec 2001 More than 14,550 slaves – mainly blacks from the south – are said to be freed following pressure from Human Rights groups.

Landmark Agreement
Jan 2002 SPLA joins forces with rival militia group, Sudan People’s Defence Force, to campaign against the government in Khartoum.
-Government and SPLA sign a landmark ceasefire agreement providing for six-month renewable ceasefire in central Nuba Mountains, which is a key rebel stronghold.

20 July 2002 Government and SPLA sign Machakos Protocol on ending the 19-year civil war.
-Government accepts the south’s right to seek self-determination after a six year interim period.
-Rebels in the south accept the application of Shariah Law in the north.
27 July 2002 President al-Bashir and SPLA leader John Garang meet for the first time due to the mediation of the Ugandan President.

Darfur Crisis
March 2003 Fighting in the Darfur region of western Sudan between government forces and rebels from the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM).
-rebel forces are angry over neglect and suppression in the region.
April 2003 Refugees begin arriving in Chad to escape the conflict. Large numbers of civilians are internally displaced (IDPs) in Darfur.

Sept 2003 Refugee numbers reach 65,000 in Chad.

Oct 2003 PNC leader Turabi released after nearly 3 years in jail, the ban on his party is also lifted.

7 Nov 2003 UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) warns Darfur is facing its worst crisis since 1988.

Early Dec 2003 New attacks by government supported, Arab Janjaweed militias. Attacks include the burning of villages, and the rape and murder of civilians.

-10,000 new refugees in Chad

-Sudanese government begins interfering with humanitarian efforts; restricting access by delaying or refusing travel documents.

9 Dec 2003 Kofi Annan sounds alarm over HR violations, with more than a million people in need of aid, and over 600,000 displaced peoples; UN declares Darfur worst humanitarian crisis.

23 Dec 2003 UNHCR unveils plans to build safe camps in Chad where refugee numbers have reached 100,000.

23 Jan 2004 18,000 refugees enter Chad in one week as Janjaweed attacks intensify.

Feb 2004 IDPs in Darfur report humanitarian aid is being routinely stolen by militias.

19 March 2004 UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan Mukesh Kapila says the situation in Darfur is comparable to the Rwandan genocide in 1994.

2 April 2004 UN official reports to the Security Council that pro-government Arab “Janjaweed” militias are carrying out systematic killings of African villagers in Darfur.

-Army officers and opposition politicians, arrested over alleged coup plot.

May 2004 Fighting in Darfur spills into neighbouring Chad, where Chadian soldiers clash with Sudanese Arab militias.

-Government and SPLA rebel leaders sign deal to end more than 20 years of civil war in southern Sudan. Deal includes power-sharing protocols and division of oil and non-oil wealth.

-Number of IDPs in Darfur region grows to over 1 million, numbers in Chad reach over 120,000, with 68,000 refugees transferred to safe camps farther inside Chad.

-Sudanese Government announcing that aid workers for Darfur will receive entry visas quickly and will no longer need travel permits for the area; but UNSC is told restraints continue.

25 May 2004 Security Council call on Khartoum to neutralize and disarm the Janjaweed.

26 May 2004 the number of people needing aid has risen to 2 million.

Mid-June 2004 The rainy season arrives making aid delivery very difficult.

3 July 2004 The UN and Sudan sign a communiqué in which they pledge to alleviate the conflict in Darfur. Khartoum to lift all restrictions on humanitarian access, bring to justice those responsible for HR abuses, disarm Janjaweed, protect IDPs and resume peace talks with the rebels.

-UN to help AU deploy ceasefire monitors and provide humanitarian relief.

-Also agree to a Joint Implementation Mechanism (JIM) to monitor agreement.

19 July 2004 UN agencies say Sudanese government is trying to pressure Darfur IDPs to return to their home villages. The IDP number has increased by 100,000 in the last month.

21 July 2004 UN received $145 million of requested $349 million needed for Darfur.

23 July 2004 The leaders of the SLA and JEM agree to substantive peace talks with the Sudanese Government to try to resolve the conflict.

30 July 2004 Security Council adopts resolution that would allow for action against Sudan if the government does not show progress on pledges made in the communiqué.

4 Aug 2004 IDP numbers reach 1.2 million.

24 Aug 2004 UN officials take part in AU-organized peace talks in Abuja, Nigeria, between Sudanese Government and the SLA and JEM.

25 Aug 2004 UN humanitarian agencies declare funding inadequate for the crisis in the Darfur region, $288 million of the $722 million.

2 Sept 2004 Security Council that Khartoum has not disarmed the Janjaweed nor stopped their attacks.

9 Sept 2004 The number of Sudanese refugees in Chad is now rising beyond 200,000.

15 Sept 2004 UN agencies probe reports of fresh wave of displacements: 4,000 in North Darfur and 5,000 people in South Darfur.

18 Sept 2004 Security Council adopts resolution that says it will consider more measures, including sanctions if Khartoum does not comply with earlier resolutions.

-Resolution also requests that Kofi Annan setup a genocide enquiry.

22 Sept 2004 Number of IDPs swelled to 1.45 million and rising.

23 Sept 2004 Sudanese Foreign Minister, Mustafa Osman Ismail, tells General Assembly’s annual high-level debate that it will respect HR work in Darfur, but blames rebel groups for problems.

Sept 2004 UN says Sudan has not met targets for disarming pro-government Darfur militias and must accept outside help to protect citizens.

-US Secretary of State declares Darfur killings a genocide.